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THE KABUL TIMES

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PRICE AF. 4

SENATE ENACTS LAW GOVERNING INTERNAL RULES

By A Reporter

KABUL, Nov. 18.—The Meshrano Jirgah's (Senate) Internal Procedure Act became law this week with its publication in the Official Gazette.

According to the provisions of this law the senate will have 10 committees and an Administrative Commission consisting of the president, two deputy presidents, a secretary and a deputy secretary.

The president of the house, unlike the president of the Wolesi Jirgah (House of Representatives) who is elected by the membership, is appointed by His Majesty.

The elected members of the Administrative Commission are elected by the membership each year, while in the Wolesi Jirgah all of the executive staff are elected for a four year term.

Because the membership of the Meshrano Jirgah (84) is smaller than that of the Wolesi Jirgah (216), the Meshrano Jirgah has fewer committees, 10 versus 14 of the Wolesi Jirgah. Thus each committee has broader responsibilities and there

is overlapping in membership on the committees.

For smooth action of the committees and the whole Senate article 48 of the act provides for the whole Senate to meet three days a week, and the committees to hold their sessions on days on which the whole house is not meeting.

The days on which the Senate meets and its working hours are left to the discretion of the president.

Article 56 stipulates that all committee meetings shall be secret and the quorum a simple majority of the membership.

The meeting of the whole house can be secret only when the head of the Executive, president of the house or at least 10 members call for it and the majority of the house membership agrees to it.

Secret deliberations and results thereof can be publicised if two thirds of the membership wish it according to article 17 of the act.

A member has a right to speak at a given session only three times. There are exceptions, however.

In the hearings in which the Prime Minister and cabinet take part the senators have to submit their questions in writing to the president.

The president reads the question to the whole house before the Prime Minister or the minister answers.

This differs from the procedure in the Wolesi Jirgah where the mental patients, alcoholics, divorcees

In the Wolesi Jirgah deputies take the floor in order of their own preference, in the Meshrano Jirgah, in alphabetical order.

Popal Answers

Senators' Questions

First Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Second Deputy Education Minister Mohammad Aref Ghausi, and president of the Supervision Department in the Education Ministry yesterday attended before the Meshrano Jirgah (Senate) hearings on the recent student unrest and curricula in various types of schools.

It was decided that the Senate will continue to have contacts with the Education Ministry until issues under consideration are resolved to the satisfaction of the senators.

Italian Christian Democrat Govt. May Resign This Week

ROME Nov. 18, (Reuters).—Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Leone and his Christian Democrat government are expected to resign this week to make way for a new attempt to repair their alliance with the socialists, and the small Republican Party which came apart last July.

Italy's political stability hangs on the ability of these parties to renew their alliance despite continuing bitter divisions within their own ranks.

Leone's government took office last July after the Socialists withdrew from their five-year coalition with the Christian Democrats and the Republicans because of heavy election losses.

Now, the Socialist Party has elected new party secretary, Mauro Ferri, who is ready to start

negotiations with the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, who have never been out of power since World War II, are holding a meeting of their national council next Wednesday to appoint new leaders and work out common policy lines.

Leone's government is expected to resign before this meeting—either on Tuesday or Wednesday morning, political sources said.

This will leave Italy without government until the parties either reach agreement or admit deadlock.

The Christian Democrats are the largest party in the chamber of deputies with 265 seats, but lack an overall majority in the 630-seat house.

to take people seriously when they threaten it, and help them change their minds.

In general, the publication brings out, suicide is more common among men and it is most common among mental patients, alcoholics, divorcees, unemployed, foreign born, persons living alone, children of broken homes, university students and old people.

Among the aged, it says, high suicide rates are often linked with "physical and mental ill health, social isolation, death of a loved one, break in routine and loss of



His Majesty the King received the FRG communications minister Werner Dollinger at 6 p.m. yesterday in Gulkhana Palace. Present at this time were Communications Minister Eng. Mohammad Azim Geran and FRG ambassador to Kabul Gerhard Moltmann.

Photo: Wafajo (Bakhtar)

Dollinger, Geran Discuss FRG Aid To T. C. Projects

KABUL, Nov. 18, (Bakhtar).—The West German Communications Minister Werner Dollinger, yesterday afternoon met Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi. Yesterday morning Dollinger and Communications Minister Eng. Geran discussed implementation of a number of telecommunications project here through FRG credits. The talks are continued today.

Dollinger also visited the two telephone exchange stations-post office buildings in Share Nau and Karte Char which were built with assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dollinger was the guest of honour at a luncheon yesterday given by Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed in Spoghmai restaurant in Kargha.

The reception was also attended by Information and Culture Minister Dr. Mohammad Anas, Eng. Geran, Minister without Portfolio Dr. Abdul Wahed Sarabi, director general of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Rawan Farhadi, FRG Ambassador to Kabul and officials from the Communication Ministry.

Mrs. Dollinger accompanied by Mrs. Gerhard Moltmann yesterday visited the House for the Deaf.

Nixon Seeking Aides Who Won't Be A Buffer Zone

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—President-elect Richard Nixon has spent the past week closely examining past administrations in an effort to gather a White House staff of maximum efficiency.

Nixon, who intends to wait until next month before forming his cabinet, has concentrated on the formation of a group of aides who, in the words of one, "will serve as extensions of the president in the various branches of government."

But, according to sources close to him, the president-elect does not want these men to form a buffer around him through which the ideas of cabinet secretaries and heads of other government agencies would have to filter.

Nixon, who returned to the Florida island of Key Biscayne at the weekend for another brief rest, intends, instead, that cabinet heads have direct access to him in order to expedite decisions as well as to avoid some of the animosity that has developed in recent administrations between cabinet secretaries and powerful White House aides who were regarded as "hatchet men."

Although the configuration and size of the White House staff is still taking shape, sources in the Nixon camp say the final inner circle will probably be considerably less than a dozen presidential assistants.

Two of these posts were filled last week, Bryce Harlow, 52-year-old drug company executive, was named assistant for legislative and congressional affairs, and H.R. Haldeman, a 42-year-old advertising executive, was appointed

ed assistant for general administrative affairs.

Both Harlow and Haldeman told reporters they and other men whose appointments are expected shortly would be equal in rank.

There would be no one of the stature of Sherman Adams, top-ranking assistant to former President Dwight Eisenhower, through whom most of the ideas of congress and the cabinet flowed before reaching the president, they added.

In an age of increasingly flamboyant male hair styles and clothing—the press corps here presents a sea of coloured shirts and flashy neckties and forest of sideburns—the men around Nixon are conspicuous for their modest dress and low-keyed personalities.

Suited in sombre browns and greys, hair close-trimmed, they exude a business-like, efficient air that is not likely to eclipse the personality of the president-elect or make their names household words.

Soviet Scientist Urges All Out Effort In Conservation

MOSCOW, Nov. 18, (Tass).—Protection of nature should be effected on a planetary scale by scientists of all countries, said Fatsi Shipunov, staff member of the Geography Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

"All activity of man in reorganising the planet should be placed under strict control", the scientist told a Tass correspondent. In his opinion, resolute steps should be taken not later than the year of 2,000.

Several trillion tons of rocks and soil are being displaced and upturned annually. As a result the appearance of the earth and geo-chemical environments are changed, he said.

Various toxic elements are thrown up from the depth onto the surface, the scientist explained and researches have shown that restoration of the natural state of the environments, in which mankind lives is being ever more markedly weakening.

The scientist said that mankind should, first of all, think of keeping the atmosphere pure and of preserving the existing number of trees and other plants and animals.

As an example of a government approach to the problems of protecting nature, he cited the decision of the Soviet government on controlling soil erosion. Appropriate work, for instance, is being carried out intensively in central Russia and on the lands of Kazakhstan.

Shipunov considers that one of the effective measures, is to move basic industrial and other engineering projects away from fertile lands to barren areas.

The problem of protecting nature in its virgin state is to a certain extent already being studied and

World Still On Brink, Says Pearson

LONDON, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—Canada's former Prime Minister Lester Pearson said the Soviet action in Czechoslovakia "underlined once more how close we are to the brink of a destructive nuclear war."

The only real deterrent to war was the fear of total destruction, he said in the British Broadcasting Corporation's series of lectures.

The Soviet action was a reminder of the astonishing paradox that the main hope for peace at present depended on the capacity for annihilation of the very weapons we feared, he said.

But in the long run that fear will either disappear "in which case we shall quarrel and threaten ourselves into conflict in the old traditional way or the fear will become great that we will have to fight in order to remove it." In either case the result would be nuclear war.

Pearson said he believed that if the big powers got into all-out military action they would not be able to refrain from using any weapon they had. In a war for survival a nation using everything it had for victory even if it lost half its population in getting it or failing to get it. "So we really are on the brink of survival or complete destruction."

If something was not done urgently to solve the basic political, security and social problems of the world there would be an explosion—"and I mean a nuclear explosion", he said. "Yet there is no cause for despair. We know what have to do and it can be done," he said.

SIEGEN, West Germany, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—Herr Adolf Von Thadden, leader of West Germany's far-right National Democratic Party (NPD) yesterday asked that the Bonn government recognise the NPD as a legitimate take steps to ban it.

Herr Von Thadden was addressing a rally at the end of the party North Rhine West Halia state congress.

Da Nang Under Martial Law After Attack

SAIGON, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—The Northern military city of Da Nang was placed yesterday under martial law and a 24-hour curfew imposed following a night of Viet Cong attacks within the city, military spokesmen reported in Saigon.

Reports said that the Da Nang radio station was attacked early yesterday by Viet Cong who had slipped into the city.

First reports said the guerrillas left two of their dead behind when they were driven from the station, which continued to broadcast.

Military sources said 11 Viet Cong were arrested in the city streets, and five rifles and 33 pounds of plastic explosives captured.

Viet Cong gunners yesterday also unleashed rockets on to the giant northern base at Da Nang and mortared other installations, a military spokesman said.

About ten rounds of rocket fire thundered into the massive airfield complex at Da Nang and other rockets pounded a nearby naval deep-water pier early yesterday.

Details of damage to Da Nang's air base and pier were not immediately available, but artillery fire was turned onto the suspected guerrilla positions west of the teeming port city.

The rocket barrage struck within hours after a flurry of Viet Cong attacks in the city which left a policeman dead and five civilians wounded.

One Thousand People Commit Suicide A Day: WHO

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 18, The number of people committing suicides all over the world averages at least 1,000 a day or almost half a million a year, the World Health Organisation estimates.

Eight times that many try it, says the UN specialised agency in an 84-page booklet and so "there are likely to be several million people attempting suicide in the world in any one year."

The booklet, issued here and at the WHO's Geneva headquarters, is titled "Prevention of Suicide." It says one way to prevent suicide is

to take people seriously when they threaten it, and help them change their minds.

In general, the publication brings out, suicide is more common among men and it is most common among mental patients, alcoholics, divorcees, unemployed, foreign born, persons living alone, children of broken homes, university students and old people.

Among the aged, it says, high suicide rates are often linked with "physical and mental ill health, social isolation, death of a loved one, break in routine and loss of

occupation and social role, and particularly among men on retirement, together with a sudden lowering of income."

Among university students, "in contrast with the older age groups," it states, "personal and domestic problems appear to predominate as causes"—including broken love affairs and family conflict.

How people kill themselves, the publication says, depends partly "on availability of means and fashion." By and large, in Nigeria they hang themselves, in Brazil they poison themselves and in England, Wales

and Ireland they take poison gas. In the United States, men commonly resort to guns and explosives women to poisoning and asphyxiation.

Basel, Switzerland, used to have many suicides from domestic gas. After the gas was made non-poisonous, the suicide rate dropped. But then the suicides switched to drowning and it went up again.

The publication recommends that, either singly or in a general suicide—prevention center, advice, psychiatric help, welfare services and medical treatment be arranged every

(Continued on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Winter Heating

With the coming of winter the problem of fuel for heating purposes is once again becoming important in the city. Government officials, industrial workers, farmers and the laymen alike are busy getting their supplies of wood and coal before they become scarce and exorbitantly expensive. Wood for burning in the stoves is generally brought from the forested areas of the country such as the Pakhtia province. The continual drain on the forests for fuel as well as for construction purposes is a great threat to Afghan forestry, especially since reforestation efforts are lagging.

The coal which is being mined in the northern parts of the country is constantly becoming more and more expensive. What is more, burning coal in the stoves pollutes the air and can often cause death through carbon monoxide poisoning if the coal is not properly burnt or if the stoves and pipes fill the house with gas and smoke.

Both coal and wood assume the status of imported commodities by the time they get to the consumer because the gasoline which is used for transporting them is imported against hard cash. Only during recent years have diesel and kerosene stoves been used by some of the well-to-do and middle class families. Here again, there is a problem of foreign currency. Both kerosene and diesel fuels have to be imported.

Electricity seems to be the only answer. During the recent years we have built new power stations down the Mahipar gorge. The capacity of the Mahipar, Naghlu and Sarobi power stations is far greater than what the city is consuming at the moment. However, the people seem to be reluctant to use electricity for heating and cooking purposes mainly because it is so expensive.

Every few citizens enjoy the benefit of special permits according to which they pay lower

Food For Thought

A decent provision for the poor is the true test of civilisation.

Samuel Johnson

rates for heavy current consumption. The Afghan Electric Institute seems to be reluctant to encourage the public to use more electricity. Although it is not known how much electricity is being wasted every day one can imagine that at least over half of the total production goes to the waste or to offset this loss the stations are made to work below their full capacity.

This does not represent a healthy state of affairs. The Afghan Electric Institute should do its best to avoid wastes and to encourage people to use electricity in place of wood and coal. It should announce notable cuts for heavy consumption and help people install heavy wiring to cope with heavier currents. At the same time efforts should be made to import low price electric heating and cooking appliances. In time local production of these items should also be encouraged.

In paragraph 2, column 2 of the editorial in our Nov. 17 issue a period was omitted which made the meaning unclear. The paragraph is reproduced here for the record.

Although Britain might say that the door to negotiations are still open Smith is not likely, and nothing can force him to agree to radical changes to his present stand of perpetuating the unwholesome alliance with South Africa and Portugal. The Smith regime has been able to undermine the United Nations resolutions imposing economic sanctions on Southern Rhodesia. Therefore, any hopes that sanctions may eventually bring the Smith regime to its knees to make it agree to the majority rule will be frustrated in the future as they have been in the past.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday *Heywad* carried an editorial on the South Vietnamese refusal to join the Paris talks. When the United States announced the complete and unconditional bombing halt on North Vietnam the Paris talks were expected to be enlarged with the inclusion of the National Liberation Front and the South Vietnamese government.

But in spite of the fact that almost two weeks have passed since that event the Paris meeting has not been held. The most important obstacle seems to be the South Vietnamese government's unwillingness to sit around the negotiating table with representatives of the National Liberation Front.

The South Vietnam government is of the opinion that sitting with the NLF representatives as equal partners means extending the movement official recognition. The Saigon government claims that in his contacts with South Vietnamese president the United States ambassador Bunker had not informed president Thieu about this plan.

During the past few days the United States has been trying to convince the Saigon government to take part in the talks by saying that sitting with the Viet Cong representatives does necessarily mean their recognition. The United States itself has been sitting with the North Vietnamese delegation for talks in Paris for the past six months or so without officially recognising it.

What actually is at the root of South Vietnamese fear is that the talks might lead to the formation of a coalition government in South Vietnam. That is why the Saigon government has been stressing that the NLF delegation should be considered as part of the North Vietnamese delegation.

From Saigon's point of view talks should be conducted between North and South Vietnam governments with the NLF and the United States part of their respective delegations.

In other words the South Vietnamese government wants bilateral talks instead of four-sided discussions. The North Vietnamese government, however, has rejected this idea, the editorial continued, saying that if the United States and

the South Vietnamese government decide to send one delegation to the Paris talks in their business, but there will be two delegations one from North Vietnam and one from the NLF from the other side.

In conclusion the editorial expressed the hope that South Vietnamese government would agree to negotiations in Paris so that the favourable atmosphere created as a result of the bombing halt would not go to the waste.

The same issue of the paper carried a photo of the Pashtoonist poet Ajmal Khatak in connection with a news of his arrest by the Pakistani government.

Yesterday *Ami* carried the last instalment of article by Ghulam

Ali Ayeen on the need for protecting and safeguarding forests.

Forests are definite need not only because of aesthetic point of view but also from the viewpoint of purification of air, preservation of wild animals and preventing soil erosion; the article stressed.

The daily *Isht* carried a number of letters to the editor expressing concern over the price of bread and the paving of roads, etc.

One letter said there are hints that the price of bread may fall down to af. 1.50 a piece. Can we hope that these hints will materialise, asked the letter. Bread is selling at the moment at Af. 3 a piece, which most people think is unreasonably high.

World Press

The *Sunday Express* and *Sunday Telegraph* yesterday took up the theme of increasing arms supplies to secessionist Biafra.

Wrote the *Express*, "In London, there is now complete incredulity at France's repeated denials that it has sanctioned airifts of arms to Biafra."

"Indeed, the possibility of French involvement in the war has been discussed by the British and French governments in Paris."

"Secret reports reaching London—regarded as completely reliable—all point to French support for Biafra."

"They say there has been a significant increase in arms reaching Biafra. Before August the rate was about 30 tons a week. By mid-August it had increased to 80 tons, and by mid-September to between 100 and 150 tons a week, depending on aircraft availability it is regarded as inconceivable in London that all this could happen without the connivance of Paris."

The *Sunday Telegraph* said: "Biafra is now receiving massive financial and military aid from China with the support of French interests and mercenaries, it is reliably re-

ported in Paris.

"Several million pounds are said to have been placed at the disposal of Col. Ojukwu, the Biafran leader, for the purchase of French, Czechoslovak and Chinese arms and equipment on the international market."

"Biafran soldiers are undergoing basic guerrilla training by Chinese experts at Morogoro in Tanzania."

"Col. Ojukwu has been negotiating with China, under the auspices of the Tanzanian government, for financial and material aid. Ever since the odds turned against him, last summer another factor in the revival of resistance is the presence in Biafra of about 14 privately-hired veteran French mercenaries, who fought in the Congo. They are believed to have helped considerably in the reorganisation of the battered Biafran forces."

"The Nigerian federal government," wrote the *Sunday Times*, "believes that within the next month or two Col. Ojukwu will make a spectacular bid to re-establish Biafra's fortunes by bursting out of his present encircled area and dashing to capture Port Harcourt, about 40 miles away."

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The Nixon Administration

Who will be in the new U.S. cabinet?

By Shafie Rahel, UN

Now that the American elections are over, and predictably Richard Nixon has emerged victorious, political observers keep asking themselves who will be in his cabinet, or executive committee that will rule the United States during the next four years.

At this stage no one, except Nixon himself, knows who will be nominated to cabinet, portfolio but speculations about at least some key posts in the next cabinet are already in the air.

Since it will be the first Republican party cabinet in eight years, it is certain that Nixon will bring in as many new men as he can, and in addition to the fact that the traditional mass resignation of the high officials, including ambassadors may be expected, he will try to give middle-class official positions also to his own men.

It has been a labourious elections, and Nixon, despite a foreseeable victory, had to fight against many odds. Issues were more prominent, and personalities more in the limelight. George Ball resigned his United Nations ambassadorship to fight Nixon, and many Nixon followers in the government did the same to support him.

It is in this light that the spoils system will work its way during the next few months, than it had ever in the past eight years. Millions of dollars from business have been poured into the election campaigns and those who have paid their chips have eager According to speculations in the diplomatic quarters of the United Nations, which is the hard-core for predictions, Nixon will try to bring a harmonious and congenial team together, and plan to keep them till the end of his presidential term.

He has learned his lessons from the failures of the Johnson cabinet, which was most disharmonious, and always at loggerheads with Johnson himself. None of Johnson's men, except Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who was a Kennedy man rather than Johnson's option, stayed with him till the end of his term.

Even the strong supporter of Johnson's defence policy, former defence secretary Robert McNamara left him at a time that the Vietnam war needed more of fence organisation than ever before continuity of leadership in the defence.

Some even go to the extent to say that George Ball left Johnson down by finding a pretext to resign from the United States ambassadorship to the United Nations just on the eve of the official inauguration of the 23rd General Assembly session.

Few remember that the personality of the president is as important as the choice of men in the cabinet. Never before in the history of the United States have so many ministers left their president as in the Johnson administration.

Whether Nixon will succeed in receiving continuous loyalty from the members of his cabinet is something to be seen. On the human in Paris and got a rough picture.

nedds of TV shows that I have seen him, he gives the impression that he is a cool and collected man and is able to be a good manager of a cabinet team. But an impression is no guarantee.

Nixon's cabinet will probably be composed of some businessmen, especially and interestingly enough, from the south, and some former and present state governors and professors. According to speculations, Nixon will bring a couple of men from the South to please and win over the power of the southerners and to reduce if not obliterate opposition from the George Wallace supporters.

Among those highly hinted to become the secretary of state are New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and former Governor of Pennsylvania William W. Scranton. Apparently Rockefeller is not likely to get the secretary of state's post although he himself likes it very much.

However, he has also expressed his like for the position of the defence secretary. If a general is not appointed to the post of defence secretary, then Rockefeller will be the next secretary of defence.

Some observers believe that Nixon prefers a general to become the secretary of defence in his cabinet, and has not forgotten the stubbornness of Rockefeller in opposing him during the last round of the party convention to nominate a candidate for presidency.

Scranton's appointment is a foregone conclusion. He was sent by Nixon last month on a three week fact finding mission tour of Western European capitals as his personal representative. He went to West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Britain—all the key allies of the United States.

He met the heads of the governments and foreign ministers of these countries, and held talks with them on matters of mutual interest and international relations.

Prior to his departure for Europe he said that the purpose of his visit was to assess economic, political and security conditions prevailing in Western European countries. His discussions with the leaders of these nations centred on:

What should be the policy of noncommunist countries towards the USSR;

The possibility of new high level talks with the Soviet Union; Relations with Eastern Europe in view of the invasion and occupations of Czechoslovakia;

How to strengthen NATO and revitalise links between the United States and Western Europe; The situation in the Middle East.

How to strengthen the United Nations.

The European Common Market and Britain's admission.

Interestingly enough Scranton, also met Cyrus Vance, the deputy chief of the United States negotiating team with North Viet-

nam, and got a rough picture of what was going on there. Deane Rusk will not be staying with Nixon, that is sure. He has already indicated his intention to leave, and when this happens, Scranton will replace him.

Among other men who are sure to be in the cabinet is Arthur F. Burns, like Scranton, Burns, who was the President's Council of Economic Advisors during the Eisenhower Administration, visited five European financial centres last month on a survey for Nixon.

Burns, a key advisor is tipped to be the next secretary of commerce. He is professor of economic research at Columbia University and is chairman of the National Bureau of Economic Research. During his tour of the West European countries Burns visited London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich and Rome.

During the Eisenhower administration he was also chairman of the Advisory Board on Economic Growth from 1953-66.

There are other men about whom speculations are high. Probably a Negro will be appointed to the cabinet, and may get the portfolio of Post Master's General, which in rank, is the lowest in the Cabinet.

According to the United States Presidential Succession Act of 1947, after the vice president and speaker of the House of Representatives, the members of the cabinet have, in specific order, the responsibility of succeeding the president.

The secretary of state and the secretary of defence come first and second in that order and the post master general is the last.

Nixon's cabinet will be, in the last analysis, a revival of the old tried and true with Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, will find their way, back into the Nixon administration.

Nixon will probably include two of his colleagues during the presidential campaigns. They are campaign manager John Mitchell who be appointed attorney General, and John F. B. press manager who may become a high ranking man.

There are also rumours at the United Nations that Nixon may be inclined, due to nature of the close race in the presidential elections, and also due to the rise of new extremism headed by George Wallace, to form a coalition government.

This is most unlikely. For one thing, he can not neglect his party men. Estrangement with them may mean that he may have little chance to stand for a second time as a President. Besides, a presidential race is fought on party lines. It will be absurd to think of a coalition government in United States.

However, what can happen, and may happen, is that Nixon may offer at least a few key posts outside the cabinet to Democrats.

There are already rumours that Hubert Humphrey may be appointed either as the United States ambassador in United Nations or chief U.S. delegate to the Paris

Sea-bed in service of mankind

Resources belong to whole of humanity

Following is a statement made by Abdul Samad Ghauri, Afghanistan's delegate at the United Nations in the 23rd session of the first committee during discussions on the subject of utilization of sea bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction in the interests of mankind. The statement was delivered on November 1, 1968.

The delegation of Afghanistan is grateful to the Ad Hoc Committee appointed last year by the General Assembly to study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor: Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, for having presented to us an excellent report in document A/7230.

The Ad Hoc Committee has admirably succeeded in defining and delineating the various aspects of this complex problem and I have further clarified the positions of different governments.

It is a matter of satisfaction to note that the Committee was able to incorporate in its report a set of draft general principles which could usefully serve as the basis for the elaboration of legal norms and regulations governing the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor underlying the high seas.

We believe that some of these principles which command general acceptance could even as of this session be elaborated upon and endorsed by the General Assembly.

Now that man is beginning to explore and exploit underwater resources extensively, it is essential that the efforts of the United Nations in this regard be given new emphasis.

We believe that it is generally agreed that, firstly, "The sea-bed and ocean floor

and the sub-soil thereof beyond the national jurisdiction of the States are the common heritage of mankind and that no State may claim or exercise sovereignty over any part of the area", and, secondly,

"The exploration, use and exploitation of the sea-bed, and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof shall be carried on exclusively for peaceful purposes."

The logical consequence of the implementation of these principles creates an obligation for the international community to find ways and means of safeguarding this common heritage for the benefit of mankind.

It is clear therefore that the search for meaningful endeavours regarding the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind must be accelerated and that the work initiated by the Ad Hoc Committee must be continued.

To this end we agree with the proposal to establish within the United Nations system a standing committee which would coordinate international activities in this field and strive to elaborate measures of international cooperation.

We are happy to note that the establishment of such a committee has been proposed in document A/C.I/L.425, which was eloquently introduced a few days ago by the representative of Belgium.

The delegation of Afghanistan congratulates the sponsors for having presented the Committee

with a valuable document. However, the delegation of Afghanistan believes that in this draft resolution no adequate mention has been made of the interests of the countries without sea coast.

We hope that we are all agreed that all states, including the landlocked countries, have the right to share equally the resources of the area of the sea-bed and ocean floor reserved for mankind.

This basic fact has been enunciated in draft principle 4 of the draft declaration contained in the conclusions of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee.

The representative of Afghanistan, while speaking on the item proposed by the representative of Malta last year, stated:

"It is imperative that the resources beneath the oceans of the world be used for the benefit of all mankind, as the high seas are open to all nations, the resources underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction should be accessible to all states and should be considered the common heritage of the countries of the world, including those countries which have no sea coast. In this connexion the delegation of Afghanistan wishes to study and arrangements legal, economic and political regarding the regime of the sea-bed, the ocean floor, their sub-soil and the exploitation of their resources, the special situation of the landlocked countries should be taken into account. These countries should enjoy on an equal footing with all other states the use of resources released by the sea-bed and the ocean floor underlying the high seas. They should have

(Continued on page 4)

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
Display: Column inch, Af. 100
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

subscription rates

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly 40
Half Yearly 25
Quarterly 15

Zhwandoon gets woman editor

Zhwandoon (life) magazine has its first woman editor and so will have two pages devoted to women which will reflect the life of Afghan women and their activities in the light of changes the country is undergoing.

Zhwandoon will also have special feature pages for youths and children, said Mrs. Shukria Raad, who was appointed to the editorship of the weekly magazine.

"In the women's feature page we will try to compare the life of today's women with women in Afghanistan and describe the activities of

By Our Own Reporter

Afghan women in all walks of life through preparing interesting reports," said Mrs. Raad.

The feature pages for youths will include contributions by the university students from 19 to 22 years of age.

The new editor also plans to have feature pages for children which will come out with children's contribution so will encourage them to write more and to read the magazine, she said.

Mrs. Raad believes that there has not been much coverage on the

life of the people in the remote areas of the country such as the Panjshir and Hazarajat, or about the Koochis. Therefore, she plans to have special features about these people.

As a whole she is of opinion that the magazine should reflect the life and the culture of the people of Afghanistan.

Mrs. Raad, who was among the first graduates of the Journalism Department of the Faculty of Letters, joined Radio Afghanistan after graduation. In 1964 she was awarded a one year fellowship to the Federal Republic of Germany where she worked in childrens, women and educational programmes.

After returning from the Federal Republic of Germany Mrs. Raad took charge of the educational programmes of Radio Afghanistan which included the 'Family Programmes', 'Women's Children' and 'Youths'. She remained in this job for about three years.

She was also announcer over Radio Afghanistan and the editor of the women's page of Islah for two and half years.

About five months ago she, and Mrs. Noor Jahan Farani, also from Radio Afghanistan, went to Australia for four months to study radio programming. Mrs. Raad worked in educational programming and Mrs. Farani in rural broadcasting programming.

Mrs. Raad, 25, married six years ago, now has one son in kindergarten and a one year old daughter. She speaks English and German.



Mrs. Shukria Raad at the Zhwandoon editorial desk.

Press On Women:

Publications open up for the ladies

This week two women, Mrs. Shukria Raad, and Mrs. A. Aziza received editorial appointments. Mrs. Raad is now editor of Zhwandoon, Anti weekly magazine, and Mrs. Aziza edits Read and Write, the monthly publication of the Ministry of Education for new literate people.

By A Staff Writer

Both appointments are significant in the view of the fact that women hitherto have had only editorial responsibility for women's publications such as Mermom magazine, except for the limited circulation publication of the Afghan Red Crescent Society which was

edited first by Mrs. Rokia Abubakar, and now by Miss Assefa Khairi Mehr.

The new appointments are welcome because the percentage of the illiterate women is much larger than men. The first school opened in the country was for women. It was the first college, the first school for training of secretaries and clerks.

Even half a century ago when there were hardly any schools in the country, the boys were better off than girls.

They could go to the mosques, where besides religious teachings, stories such as Najman Sheraz, Amir Arsalan Romi, poetry such as Divans of Hafez, Saadi, the Shahnama, and the Panj Ketab.

For general proficiency in the language Moraslat (correspondence) was taught by the Mullahs.

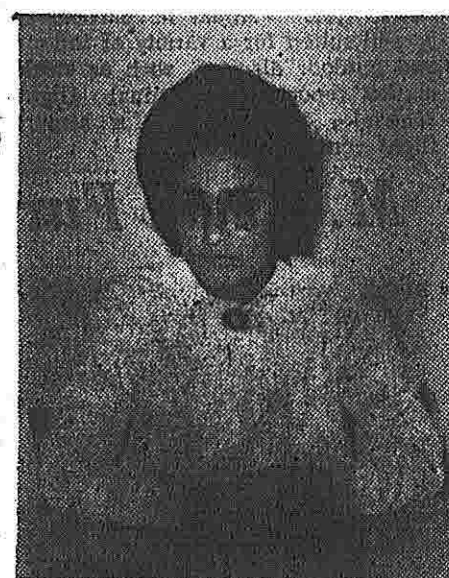
To see women's education lagging today, then, is not surprising. The efforts to make up for this deficiency then should be supported by other moves.

The appointment of women to mass media editorial position will greatly enhance the image of women and encourage more women to enter the world of the printed page, and still others to learn to read and write.

It is unfortunate that the number of women employed as chafers and cleaning women far exceeds employment in other fields including factory jobs. Offices and organisations without a single woman clerking or in administrative or secretarial position employ several nannas scrubbing the floors.

Those women who have not yet thrown off their chaderies, who are not enrolled in any day or night school course, and who are reluctant to let their daughters go to school will find a great source of inspiration in seeing modern educated career women assuming responsible, creative and challenging jobs in the development of our communications media one of the major instruments in the development of our country.

Miss Burlass is satisfied with her present job and she considers it as sacred duty. "I wish my present and future efforts and hard work to improve nursing in Afghanistan will



Miss Alia Burlass

enable me to become an outstanding nurse."

The shortage of trained personnel and modern equipments in the field of nursing makes me very unhappy presently, but I am optimistic about the future and see a bright future for Afghanistan", she added.

Nursing and literacy go

together, says Alia Burlass

"I believe that better improvement of nursing in Afghanistan depends upon the increase of educated people in the country. So first of all it is necessary for all Afghans to concentrate their efforts on education in order to erase illiteracy.

Then it will be very easy to develop nursing here," said Miss Alia Burlass assistant director of the Chest Clinic in Ebne Seena Hospital, where she has been working since 1967.

Miss Burlass is the founder of the first girls school in Samangan, which is her home town. "While spending my winter vacation there ten years ago my relatives and friends urged me to establish a private girls school. They provided me with a house for the school and all other equipments.

"Within a week I enrolled 75 girls for the first grade and I taught them for three months without getting any salary. It didn't remain as a private school for long. It soon became an official elementary school in the framework of the Education Ministry," she said.

"I have received several awards but the most cherished one is the meritorious service award I received from the education ministry for founding the first girls school in Samangan," she said.

Singer Joan Ramsay

Reviews American Music at USIS

Joan Ramsay, an accomplished singer and director of musical productions, presented "America in Song", a concert of vocal selections from American opera, ballads, and Broadway musicals, at American Center Auditorium in Shar-e-Nau Sunday last night at 8 p.m. The solo performance was part of the weeklong "USA in Music" festival at the American Center November 13 through 19.



Joan Ramsey during her recital

A contralto, Mrs. Ramsay is capable of handling the full range of musical expression from the soft, quiet "Summertime" from George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" and "Bali Ha'i" from Rogers and Hammerstein's "South Pacific" to the gay "I Could Have Danced All Night" from "My Fair Lady" and the lusty "O What a Beautiful Morning" from Rogers and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma". Selections from Gian-Carlo Menotti are well within Mrs. Ramsay's range as are songs by Stephen Foster, Sigmund Romberg, and Leonard Bernstein.

(Continued on page 4)

Madam, My Madam

Leaving children at home

By Shafiq Rahel, UN

Leaving children back home is not easy. Or am I wrong, madam? Oceans of tears were rolling down your cheeks at the Kabul International Airport prior to our departure for New York, and like a man who does not know swimming but throws himself into the water to save a man who is on the verge of drowning, I tried my best to calm you down.

Since accompanying me on the journey was of your own volition, I felt mixed up inside. Your pain was making me feel faint. Manifestations of the sorrows on your cheeks were so deep that I felt like a stranger to our two children and thought I was consoling a mother, not my wife.

Like a light that is becoming fainter and fainter day by day, traces of sorrows and pains on your countenance are reminding me of the passage of our time in New York. The more these traces are vanishing from your heart, the more I feel inflicted by the fatherly feelings of separation from our children.

Madam, I am getting to believe that there is a specific quantum of feelings for the children by the parents jointly, so that, when one loses interest, the other gets more of it.

This way the balance is kept, and perhaps the security and happiness of the kids guaranteed. This is why, Madam, I believe that children who have unkind mothers, have kind fathers, and vice versa.

All in all, the centrifugal of the whole family pressure is the father. He has to bear the whole burden for the parents and future of the family members. But, he is also the pivot of female aggrandisement, emotionalism, and war of attrition.

Children are cute, lovely and angels, only when others take care of them. Madam ought to be free to move about, to look after herself and to talk about the lovely kids she has but which the servants take care of.

Playing the role of a general supervisor rather than a next of kin seems more appealing than that of a trouble shooter. Living with them was distressing.

I feel torn between the two poles. If I tell her that I agree with madam's leaving for home earlier she may become suspicious of nonexistent intentions on my part. If I tell her to stay, she may reach the conclusion that I don't like the kids back home.

I have chosen silence, madam. She beats the corners of my head with her confusion of reasoning. She is in a turmoil of thinking and I'm a lost continent.

What will happen I don't know. My fear is that she may stay longer in New York than I can anticipate now. In that case, I may have to wait for her to catch me in London.

Mrs. Parkinson's Law:

Advice for women in domestic crises

Cyril Northcote Parkinson, the British lawgiver, ("Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion") came to town recently for his annual visit and to take part in the debut of his latest book, "Mrs. Parkinson's Law".

The book, published recently by Houghton Mifflin, contains advice for women who are caught by everyday domestic crises.

After he had mentioned his book over a luncheon of bitter lemon, chicken salad and coffee with sage-chardine, the sedate, professional-looking satirist was asked if he had any laws he cared to promulgate about New York.

"About the New York business world, yes," he said in a Cantabrigian drawl after a suitable pause.

"It is this. The effective working day of a senior executive gets shorter and shorter as time goes on."

"It is no good ringing any top executive in New York much before ten," he said with a chuckle that spread to a laugh on his ruddy face.

"It's not very wise, of course, to waste time trying to phone between twelve and two. And it is ridiculous to ring up after four because the executive will be gone altogether."

The difference between a senior and junior businessman, according to Prof. Parkinson, is the time it takes each to arrive at the office. A junior marks his rise to a higher position by consuming more hours between home and his desk. The more senior an executive, the longer the commuting period.

"It's a serious question," the tweed-suited writer said seriously. "Perhaps one should get a foundation to research this problem, say for about \$1 million. It's a project I'd be glad to supervise. One should establish these grave matters regardless of cost."

Prof. Parkinson, who was 59 in July, first realised the public thought him a funny writer about 20 years ago. "I wrote a piece about bureaucracy in England called, 'The Whitehall Game', he recalled. "It was my first tilt with bureaucracy." The work expansion law that made him famous was enunciated in 1957.

Since then Prof. Parkinson has often been called a humourist, a designation he considers inexact. "I suppose I should properly be described as a satirist," he said. "A humourist writes about wildly improbable things—but the whole point about me is that whatever I write is true, nothing is dreamt up. It's how the world is actually organised."

This austere realism, he continued, is embodied in "Mrs. Parkinson's Law", which is based, he declared emphatically, on scientific observations of factual situations. These are domestic crises he has witnessed in his travels and among friends near his home on the island of Guernsey. The law ("it applies to the married woman of the Western world") reads:

"Heat produced by pressure expands to fill the mind available, from which it can pass only to a cooler mind."

This means, according to its author, that the victim of a harrowing experience or a domestic disaster should pass along her frustrations to the "cooler mind" in order to dissipate them. This, Prof. Parkinson said, is a human application of Newton's Second Law of Thermodynamics: that heat energy is always transferred from a body with a higher temperature to one with a lower.

In human affairs, the cooler body should ideally be that of a woman neighbour, he believes, since he strongly opposes fuming at one's husband.

(New York Times)

Gypsy bride-style dress in Florence fashion show

What could be the last Florence ready-to-wear fashion collections have ended with a gypsy bride-style dress in a massive purple daisies.

It may not be every girl's dream of a wedding gown, but it was the hit of the collections, with a voluminous flounced skirt covered with fuchsia-coloured daisies and a gaudy veil of the same paren hugging the head and bunched hickly behind.

The brial bouquet was a mass of large purple daisies.

The dress, all in sizzling pink was by American-born Milan designer Ken Spott. He dubbed it "flower power".

There were wide sashes, trailing head scarves, and long tight tunics in all shades of pink up to deepest magenta.

The squabbles came into the open when top Rome designer Princess Irene Galitzine—instead of showing clothes—staged a protest demonstration.

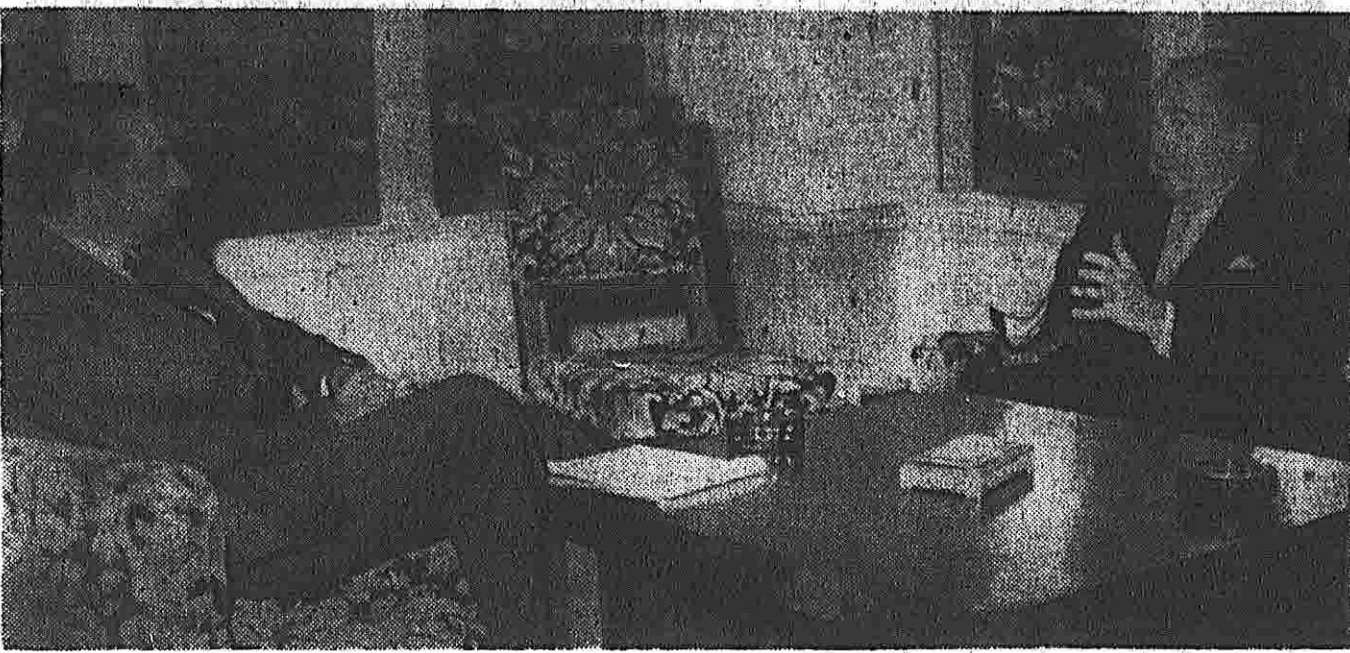
She dressed her models in gold and silver lame frogmen's suits and gave them banners announcing her collection was to be seen at the nearby Palazzo Strozzi.

Another top designer, Milan Schonen, has already abandoned the Florence shows and invited buyers to come and see her clothes in Milan.

Besides these pressures there is a threat that Turin, seat of the Italian fashion board, may take over the shows.



Before their week's vacation prior to the final examinations on November 22, the girls in the Zarghona high school review with their chemistry teacher.



West German Communications Minister Werner Dollinger talking to Prime Minister Etemadi. (story on page 1)
Photo: Wafajo (Bakhtar)

World News In Brief

JAKARTA, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—Indonesia may not be prepared to help transport Filipino Moslems to Mecca in the coming pilgrimage season unless the Philippines pays charter hire charges Indonesia is still claiming from last year, Antara news agency reported yesterday.

The agency alleged that the Philippines still owed \$20,000 for chartering the Indonesian ship Le Havre Abeto for pilgrims last year.

SAIGON, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—South Korean troops killed 32 guerrillas in ambushes and search operations Saturday along the central coastal areas of South Vietnam, a Korean military spokesman said Sunday.

He said cavalry regiment troops, killed 24 Viet Cong during searches through jungle areas near the coastal towns of Binh Khe, Phu Cat, and Song Cau.

BOCHUM, West Germany, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—The Bochum observatory reported yesterday that Russia's Zond-6 spacecraft has probably landed and then picked up in the Indian Ocean.

Heinz Haminski, the observatory's director, said he assumed the craft had landed because signals from it had ceased.

Earlier the observatory, which has been following the craft's flight, said it reentered the earth's atmosphere yesterday. The unmanned Zond-6, launched last Sunday, rounded the moon on Thursday.

Kaminski said: "When the radio signals stop this usually means it has landed. It is a fantastic feat."

He said the next stage in Russia's space programme might well be a manned flight to the moon some time between December 2 and 3, when conditions would be favourable.

"The Russians have tested the various techniques and should be able to go ahead," he added.

Arab Union Leader Tells Of Support From France, Italy

CAIRO, Nov. 18, (Tass).—The Federations of the trade unions of Italy and France expressed full support of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism and for the recovery of the Israeli-occupied lands.

This was stated by Fawzi Al Sayed, the secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, upon his return from a trip to France and Italy, where he had held talks with leaders of the trade union federations of both countries.

According to the MEN agency he also said that the leaders of the Italian and French trade union federations had displayed full understanding of the position of the Arab states on the Palestinian issue.

Music Festival

(Continued from page 3)

A native of Knoxville, Iowa, in the midwestern United States, Mrs. Ramsay is a graduate of the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, and has directed choral groups and appeared as recitalist and soloist in musical events across the United States.

She has appeared in Kabul as a recitalist for the Kabul Music Society and recently produced and directed "Trial by Jury" and "Cox and Box" for the Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society. She will be accompanied Monday evening by Gein Fleischmann and Phillip Hosterman.

Tickets for the concert, as for all the events of "USA in Music", are free, but must be picked up at the American Center Library in advance of the performance.

Iran, Kuwait Confirm Support For Arabs Rights

BEIRUT, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran and the Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, yesterday confirmed their support for efforts "towards restoring Arab rights in Palestine" and called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territory.

A joint statement at the end of the Shah's three-day visit to Kuwait, broadcast by Kuwait Radio, also called for the return of Jerusalem to its former status in accordance with resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly.

The statement paid tribute to the good relations between the peoples of both countries and the Shah expressed his admiration for progress made by Kuwait during recent years while the Amir expressed his admiration for Iran's achievements in a variety of fields.

Official talks were held during the visit which began on Thursday, attended by the crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Sabah.

Discussions dealt with the friendly relations between the two countries and the Middle East situation. The statement said the two heads of state noted with satisfaction the strengthening of relations between their two countries in many spheres and agreed to promote these relations and further cooperation.

Paradise Birds Threatened With Extinction

JAKARTA, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—A leading Indonesian wild life expert has called on customs officials to stop the smuggling trade of birds of paradise feathers to safeguard the species from extinction.

Prof. Made Taman, chief of the wild life preservation service at the Agriculture Ministry, told reporters Saturday that an increasing number of the multicoloured plumes were being transferred illegally to Jakarta for obvious commercial purposes.

Paradise birds are found in New Guinea and nearby territories and their feathers are coveted decorations for tribal head dresses and western women's hats.

The birds are not in danger of immediate extinction since they still flourish in several areas where there is little or no human habitation—such as the jungles of West Irian or the Aru islands, north of Darwin.

NOTICE

Radio Afghanistan has received a quotation of DM 390.60 for a M 300 TS tape recorder, C.O.D. Beirut, insured up to Kabul.

Those who can offer the same for less, contact the General Services Department of Radio Afghanistan up to November 26.

THIS IS A HOUSE AD

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Sea Bed Belongs To Whole Of Humanity

(Continued from page 2)
on equal terms with coastal states, free access to the resources of the deep sea. Furthermore, it should be open to them, as to any other state, to participate in any international endeavour, be it bilateral or multilateral, to explore and exploit the waters and the land beneath the high seas for the benefit of mankind."

It was because of these considerations that we felt that in these early stages of the work of the United Nations regarding the matter at present under discussion adequate mention should be made in the draft resolution of the equal interests of the land-locked countries in the resources of the area. This preoccupation led us to present the amendment standing in our name in document A/C.I/L. 427. In this connection I wish to draw the attention of the Committee to a slight error in the amendment which in its present form reads as follows:

"Including the equal interests of the land-locked countries in the resources of the sea."

The last part of that phrase should be deleted and, for the sake of brevity, the amendment standing in the name of my delegation should read as follows:

"Including the equal interests of the land-locked countries."

This amendment in document

A/C.I/L.427 relates to the form entered with the coastal states, they will remain handicapped by their geographically disadvantaged position.

We agree with the sponsors and in fact with the majority of the members of this Committee that the exploitation of the waters and the sub-oil of the high seas should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole which in our view means all countries with or without a sea coast. In stressing the equal rights of the land-locked countries in this regard we have merely stated this fact and clarified further the purpose of paragraph 7 of the preamble.

We hope that the sponsors of the draft resolution will find it possible to accept this simple and factual amendment.

If these amendments are not accepted by the co-sponsors, we request you, Sir, to put them to a roll-call vote.

We have also submitted a sub-amendment to the amendment by Kuwait and Venezuela in document A/C.I/L.428. This is a minor change, which would render the text comprehensive in such a way as to cover all land-locked countries, developing and developed alike.

We will appreciate it very much if this slight change could be accepted by the co-sponsors of the amendment.

Biafran Troops Intensify Fight Against Federals

PORT HARCOURT, Nov. 18, Biafran troops are making successive counter-attacks along the southern front in the Nigerian civil war, but the federal third marine commandoes are holding their ground in spite of noticeably increased Biafran firepower.

Fighting continues along the main Abu to Owerri road, which federal forces are seeking to hold as a vital communications link, but the Biafrans are constantly threatening it.

The international war observer team led by Britain's Brig. Gen. Sir Bernard Fergusson tried to travel a long part of this road recently but was turned back at Ezama a village three miles south of the road, with sound of Biafran light arms and mortar fire.

There has been no major Biafran offensive since last Tuesday's attack on Ibocha, about 50 miles north of Port Harcourt, but a series of counter-attacks on federal positions and harassing raids has caused substantial casualties on both sides. The numbers of dead and wounded were not available.

Federal forces have so far been able to hold their positions on the southern front and have made small gains in some places.

Western Central Banks Discuss Monetary Crisis

BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 18, (AFP).—The governors of the major western central banks opened their meeting here yesterday to discuss means of dealing with the present monetary crisis affecting several European countries.

The impression here was that the governors were prepared to make every effort to minimise the crisis caused by speculation on the monetary market. They should be aided in this endeavour, observers feel, by the fact that the West German government has decided not to revalue the mark and France has determined not to devalue the franc.

Meanwhile it was learned here that the governors of the central banks of the Common Market countries would hold their meeting here, this afternoon. This is a routine meeting of the kind scheduled every two months.

U.S. Scientists Develop New 'Laser Television'

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—American scientists have developed a laser display system that produces large, full-colour television pictures bright enough to be shown in daylight it was announced here.

The new system—currently a laboratory model takes ordinary "off the-air" signals from a standard home television set, impresses them on three laser beams, and passes them through special optical display devices to create the high intensity pictures.

Officials of the General Telephone and Electronics Corporation's research division, developers of the system, said the laser display projects an image measuring 2 metres wide and 76 centimetres high.

Dr. Lee L. Davenport, president of the Research Laboratories, said "these systems would be particularly well suited for a variety of indoor and outdoor displays, such as stock market reports, air terminal flight schedules and displays for airport flight control centres."

Czech Liberal Resigns Post

PRAGUE, Nov. 18, (Reuters).—A leading Czechoslovak progressive, Zdenek Mlyari resigned his party secretariat post as the Communist Party central committee would up its hard-fought three day meeting early yesterday.

Prague Radio also reported that pro-Moscow conservative party presidium member Vasily Bilak had been given a job in the secretariat—the party's administrative body.

Among organisation changes approved by the Central Committee before they ended their meeting at 4 a.m. (0300 GMT) yesterday morning were plans to set up an executive for the ruling presidium which rules the party, and a separate bureau for Czech communists.

Another resolution confirmed that the congress of the Communist Party would be further postponed.

Progressives have been trying to hold the party congress ever since last summer to oust conservatives from the Central Committee.

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Buy Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery Ticket. They help.



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. Russian colour cinema film STORY OF the Tsar.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian colour film ANGRY FLAMES.